

THE STANFORD EXPEDITION TO BRAZIL, 1911.

J. C. BRANNER, *Chief*.A NEW SAWFLY FROM BRAZIL.¹

BY S. A. ROHWER.

Mr. W. M. Mann has referred to me the sawflies and woodwasps obtained in Brazil by the Stanford Expedition. They are as follows:

Sericocera gibba (Klug)

Female: Ceará, Brazil. (Mann.)

Manaos gen. nov.

Belongs to the Sterictiphorinae and runs to couplet 31 in Konow's last table, to the genera of this group. The very narrow facial quadrangle will separate *Manaos* from related genera.

Slender species. Eyes large, extending almost to the anterior margin of the clypeus, converging to the clypeus; facial quadrangle narrow, much narrower than the length of the eyes; clypeus truncate, or nearly; palpi large; supraclypeal suture present, straight; frontal carina strong; antennae inserted near the middle of face; ocelli in a curved line, the lateral ones tangent to the supraorbital line; posterior orbits very narrow; antennae bifurcate in male; female unknown; tarsal claws simple; hind basitarsus longer than the following joints; fore wings: radial cell not appendiculate; four cubital cells, the basal three small, the second and third each receiving a recurrent vein near the base; basal vein remote from the origin of the cubitus; anal cell petiolate; transverse median received before the middle of the cell; hind wings: radial cell open; two discal cells; anal cell about the same length as the petiole.

Type.—*Manaos nigrinotatus* sp. nov.

Manaos nigrinotatus, sp. nov.

Male, Length 5 mm. Labrum narrowly arcuately emarginate; supraclypeal area convex; antennal furrows present, broad, shallow, nearly complete; ocellar basin oval in outline, more sharply defined near ocellus; postocellar furrow present, angulate from anterior ocellus; postocellar area not defined laterally; postocellar line subequal to the ocellocular line; hypopygium short, broadly rounded apically; stigma broad at base, tapering to a pointed apex; third cubital cell nearly quadrate. Testaceous; head above antennae, meso- and meto-notum, tibiae (except beneath), tarsi, apical three tergites and apical sternite black; clypeus, labrum, mandibles (except piceous apices) and base of venter pallid. Wings dark brown; venation black.

¹Contribution from the Bureau of Entomology, Forest Insect Investigations.

Manaos, Brazil. One male collected by Mann and Baker.

Type.—Cat. No. 14579, U. S. National Museum.

Ophrynopus batesianus Westwood.
Ophrynopus fulvistigmus Westwood.

Both from Porto Velho, Rio Madeira. (Mann & Baker.)

A PECULIAR NEW CRANE-FLY FROM PORTO RICO (*TIPULIDÆ*; *DIPTERA*).¹

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In some large collections of Neotropical crane-flies received for study from various sources, a peculiar form was discovered which can scarcely be placed in any of the described genera and the following new group is proposed for its reception:

Megistomastix gen. nov.

Antennæ (See fig. 1) very long, almost twice the length of the body; first segment cylindrical, short, the basal two-thirds smooth, the apical third on the dorsal aspect, with a broad depression; second segment short, irregularly cyathiform, the proximal side produced much farther cephalad than the distal side; third segment very elongate, at the base about two-thirds the diameter of segment two, rapidly narrowing to a diameter equal to one half of segment two, thickly clothed with long delicate hairs; segments four to thirteen, gradually decreasing in length, bearing the delicate hairs throughout. Rostrum without a nasus. Palpi short, none of the segments conspicuously longer than the others. Vertex produced forward into a short protuberance. Thoracic pronotum not conspicuous from above, the scutellum represented by a very narrow transverse piece; mesonotum rather depressed, the præscutum sub-circular, about as broad as long. Halteres long, stem slender. Legs long, femora shorter than the tibia; tarsi very long, twice the length of the femora.

Venation: Sc rather long, Sc₂ entering R₃ just before the origin of R₅. R₁ rather long, ending opposite the fork of R₂₊₃. R₃, very short, transverse, shorter than the cross-vein *r-m*. R₂₊₃ rather long, about one-third the length of R₃. R₂ leaves R₂₊₃ at an angle of about 100°, its terminal section obliterated, represented by an indistinct spur at the junction of cross-vein *r*. Cross-vein *r-m*, long, longer than

¹ Contribution from the Entomological Laboratory of Cornell University.